

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE,

ON Tuesday the 12th, (instead of Monday the 4th, as was announced) of July, will be performed Colman's admired comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
 To conclude with the laughable farce of
MONSIEUR TONSON.

Tickets and places may be had at the Box-office, on Monday, the 11th, and Tuesday, the 12th of July.
 Boxes....Rs. 6 Upper Boxes....Rs. 3
 Pit.....4 Gallery.....2
 (79) *Bombay, 9th July, 1831.*

WILL be published early in AUGUST, No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, containing—1st. An Account of Hector a favourite Greyhound.—2nd. Q. E. D's Account of a Panther.—3d. Questions from a subscriber.—4th. A Fragment in verse.—5th. Propositions by a Pongo for a Sporting club.—6th. Ride Sportsmen Ride a Song.—7th. Nosing Tom's last but one.—8th. John Dockery redivivus.—9th. Song for the Club of Harmonics.—10th. Neemuch Fly Fishing.—11th. Bushman's account of a Hog Hunt in Guzerat.—12th. Song The Midnight Boar.—13th. The Candeish Clubs.—14. A letter from Old Gooseberry.—15th. Harlequin and Honesty.—16th. Meet me when day light may dawn.—17th. Extract from Sporting Recollections of life in the Decan.—18th. High Flyer on Falconry.—19th. Ponges at the Presidency.—20th. The Candeish Clubs by N.—21st. Travelling in Guzerat by W. C. H.—22nd. A Looker On. 23d. Bushman's account of Kangaroo Hunting.

NOTE.—As the Sporting Magazine will go to Press about the 25th of July, communications for it should be dispatched so as to arrive in Bombay on or before that day. [75]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office, Bombay Calendars for 1831, 0 0
 Indian Calendars for 1831, 2 2 0
 Blank Powers of Attorney, 0 2 0
 Ditto Interest Bonds, 0 2 0
 Do. Policies, 1 0 0
 Do. Bills of Lading, per set, 0 2 0
 Do. Respondentia Bonds, 0 2 0
 Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, 0 2 0
 Plans of the Island, 1 0 0
 Traveller's Itinerary, 5 0 0
 Insolvent Debtors' Act, 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [77]

JUST PUBLISHED.
 THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.
 PRICE Rs. 3. [78]

For Freight or Passage to London.
 THE SHIP EARL OF ELTON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander, will positively sail on the 25th July. This Ship has a poop with excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to MESSRS. RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.
 [76] *Bombay, 12th July, 1831.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1831.
 No. 271.—In Modification of paragraph 3 of General Order No. 238 of 1830, dated the 28 June; the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, all future indents from Corps, for Barrack Stores, shall be made on the Officer in Charge of Barrack Stores, and not on the Commissariat.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1831.
 No. 272.—At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces the following orders are confirmed.

A Station Order by Lieutenant Colonel Kinnersley dated Ahmednuggur 23d July 1830, directing the following detail to be in readiness to march on Field service at the shortest notice.

Arillery Column.—Commissioned Officers.
 Major White.
 5 Subalterns.

A Division Order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B. dated Head Quarters P. D. A. 6th August 1830, directing that the Officers ordered to take the Field from Ahmednuggur against Akul-cote be considered warned for that duty on the 21st July and countermanded on the 27th of the same month.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1831.
 No. 273.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (paragraphs 1 and 2) of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 16th March last No. 16 of 1831, be published in General Orders.
 Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned

officers to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Lieut. D. A. Malcolm by the Hythe.
 Assistant Surgeon Patrick Stuart.
 2. Lieutenant Clements Blood of your Establishment has been permitted to remain in this Country for the further period of six months.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1831.
 No. 274.—With reference to General Order of the 5th August 1830. (No. 277) it is hereby explained that the date from which Major J. G. Griffith was to remain on duty at Poona commenced on the 30th July 1830.

No. 275.—Pursuant to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the salary of the Judge Advocate General of the Army is reduced to Rupees 600 per mensem. The reduction will have effect from the 22d of July 1828. This salary is exclusive of that drawn by the Judge Advocate General for his duties connected with the Indian Navy, amounting to Rupees 200 per mensem, as sanctioned in General Orders dated the 21st July 1829.

No. 276.—An order by Brigadier General Kennett, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army dated the 15th of September last, directing Assistant Surgeon C. P. Livingstone to take charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad during the absence of the Civil Surgeon is confirmed.

No. 277.—With reference to General Order of the 17th January last (No. 28th), Lieutenant Colonel J. Kemmery is confirmed in the Command of Candesh.

No. 278.—The General Order under date the 21st December 1830 (No. 466), appointing Captain P. D. Ottey, the Deputy Post Master at Poona to the charge of the Cadets at that Station, but without any addition to his allowances, is cancelled, that Officer having been placed from the 31st Instant at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces for Regimental duty.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1831.
 No. 279.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor, in Council has been pleased in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Frith, of the 2d Native Infantry to Act as Civil Surgeon of the Concan during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Stuart.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
 C. NORRIS,
 Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,
 I was much surprised at the statements set forth in the Courier, representing the new Bengal 4 per Cent. Loan, as a favorable one for the Public! In my opinion Mr. Editor, no person who reflects a moment, would shut up a single rupee in an Indian Loan to be repaid, perhaps most inconveniently, at three months' Notice. (Govt. might have spared themselves the trouble of promising to pay off only one Crore and a half per annum) when as high interest is to be had in the public Securities at home. By placing money in the English Funds there is, in addition to 4 per Cent. Interest—a fair prospect of realizing in two or three years from 20 to 25 per Cent. on your capital. Viz. by the latest accounts the 3 per Cents. were at 75, the 4 per Cents. at 99 daily falling, and expected to go down at least 5 or 6 per Cent. more.—If Cash is remitted within the next three, four, or six months there is almost a certainty the Funds will be at their lowest by the time it can be invested; and as the 3 per Cents. were 94½ in July last, it is but fair to conclude they will reach that again when Europe is tranquillized.—Can any person possessing a grain of sense, with these facts staring them in the face think of purchasing 4 per Cent. paper? so far from it Mr. Editor I will venture to lay you any amount you please; this highly praised 4 per Cent Loan of yours, is at 10 per Cent discount or more, within a Twelve month; as those will discover to their Cost, who are indiscreet enough, to take up any of the Paper.

Your obedient,
 E. N. S.

5. July.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
 Ensign Lynch, 16th Regt. N. I. from Sea.
 Captain L. Frederick, Engineers, from England.
 Lieut. Delhose, Qr. Mr. General's Department, from Poona.
 Captain Browne, 10th Regt. N. I.
 DEPARTURES.
 None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.
 At Seroor, on the 3d July, by the Rev. A. Goode, 1st Corporal Tobias Butler, Engineers Corps, to Miss Eliza Glasscott, Daughter of the late Lieutenant Glasscott, of the Hon'ble Company's Military Service.
 On Wednesday 6th July, by the Rev. R. Keays, Lieutenant R. M. Hughes, 12th Regt. N. I. and Fort Adjutant at Surat, to Emmeline, youngest Daughter of William Clark Esq. of Forquay Devonshire.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

ARRIVAL.
 July 8th, Ship Duke Roxburgh, Thom's Brown, Master, from London, Portsmouth 20th March, Madeira 10th April.
 Passengers.—Captain L. Frederick, Engineers, Lieut. Schnell, Qr. Mr. H. M. 6th Regt., Mr. L. Trotter, returning to the place of his Nativity, 23 Lascars Seamen, Manoel De Souza, Servant.

DEPARTURES.
 July 10th, Ship Rachel, R. J. Potter, Master, to Liverpool.
 Passengers.—Col. Woodhouse, Major H. Rogers, H. M. 6th Regt. Doctor Goodrich, H. M. 6th Regt. Mr. Lumsden, Civil Service and Mrs. Edens.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
 FREE TRADERS.—Earl of Eldon, Othello, Fortune, COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maack-born, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asia Felix, Discovery, Duke Roxburgh.
 ARAB.—Fazarahany, Shaheol Mahmud.
 HON. COMPANY'S RECEIVING SHIP.—Hastings.
 Do. Do. Steamer—Hugh Lindsay.
 Do. Do. Ship—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, Hythe, General Kyd, Herefordshire.
 Do. Do. Schooner—Royal Tiger.
 Do. Do. Surveying Vessel—Benares.
 Do. Do. Sloop of War—Clive, Amherst.
 H. M. SHIP.—Satellite.
 PORTUGUESE.—Brig Aurelia.
 FRENCH.—Hebe, Adele.
 BRAZILIAN.—Amezade.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1831.

We must remind our readers at the Presidency that the Theatre opens this evening with the comedy of the poor Gentleman, and conclude with the admirable farce of Monsieur Tonson. From the pleasure universally expressed during the last play, we should think that an equally crowded house may be anticipated to night, particularly, as we understand that in addition to the gentlemen who last appeared, the well known talents of some of our oldest amateurs have been brought into requisition for the present occasion.

We have received via Madras, numbers of the South African advertiser up to the 30th of April. They contain little or nothing of interest, except some notices relating to the wine trade of that colony, the interests of which appear likely to sustain a very considerable shock from the Bill for the equalization of duties at home. We cannot regret however, that a manufacture which has improved so little under the numerous advantages that have been extended to it for the purpose of enabling those connected with it to enter into competition with the wine growers of Europe, should at last be placed on a natural level with other productions of its own nature, and if it exists at all, be left for support entirely upon its own merits.

The climate of the colony we believe, is generally supposed to be well adapted for the cultivation of the grape, and the bad quality of the wine is attributed principally, if not entirely to the way in which it is made. We imagine therefore that while the effect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Bill in the first instance will probably be somewhat prejudicial to the Cape, yet, that by forcing attention in future to be paid almost exclusively to the manufacture of wine upon which so much depends, the interests of the colony will ultimately be promoted by the measure, and that at any rate an effectual stop will be put to the adulteration of good wines which, it is said, is carried on to an enormous extent by means of the present system.

CAPE.

From the general tone of the observations made at the Annual Dinner of the Merchants on Wednesday last, we are led to believe that the actual State and prospects of the Colony were never more favourable than at the present moment. Agriculture is of course the basis of the whole system here, as our Manufactures have yet scarcely come into view; but the large and increasing importations from Great Britain prove that our Farmers have been successful in extending cultivation, since a steady market has been opened to them—as there must be an equivalent Export. With regard to our Wines, it has of late been confidently affirmed by good judges, that samples of Cape Sherry, Hock, and Portac have been brought forward in town almost, if not altogether equal to European Wines of the same name. If this be correct, the Colonists may with justice be congratulated on having driven a nail into the proverbially changeable Wheel of Fortune.—*Com. Adv. April 23.*

The equalization of the Duties on Wines, proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has excited much alarm here; and it brings

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On the other hand
 contended that the
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 former governments.
 thought the proposed
 to that important Colony, he would feel very
 great reluctance and hesitation in consenting
 to its imposition. He believed, indeed, that
 its effects, like that of every change affecting
 commerce, would be a temporary shock to
 the Wine Growers of the Cape; but he was
 confident it would produce no permanent
 injury to them. It appeared from a
 Gentleman (?) who had been sent out for
 the purpose of observing the condition of the
 several interests at the Cape, that the Wine
 Trade was in by far worse condition than
 any other. It did not seem to him desirable
 to maintain, by a tax, a struggling branch
 of trade, which could not exist without a
 tax. Was it not much better to check it
 at once, and to turn the capital employed in
 it into other channels? That capital had
 long ago reached the maximum of profit
 which it could attain, except by the adultera
 tion of other wines. He did not think that
 any one could suppose it was right to up
 hold a trade by the poisoning of his Majes
 ty's subjects. For one bottle of Cape Wine
 sold as such (he was understood to say),
 there were twenty disposed of in making up
 an inferior article, under the name of other
 wines. He considered it an argument in
 favor of the measure that the trade with
 the Cape, a distant Colony, exceeded that
 with France, and anticipated that by the
 reduction of duties proposed on French Wines
 the latter trade would be incalculably en
 larged.

On some of these points it is impossible not
 to agree with Lord Howick. The fostering of
 the Wine Trade has unquestionably proved
 most injurious to the quality and character of
 our Wines; and all strangers, on arriving at
 the Cape, agree that at the Cape only have they
 tasted good Cape Wine. The meagre, sour, bo
 diless trash, sold in London under that
 name, is enough to excite the disgust of
 all mankind against the very name.—But
 he is mistaken in asserting that the shock
 will only be temporary to the Growers of Wine.
 They cannot remove their capital—except that
 portion of it which is sunk in Slaves, Cattle and
 Carriages. All that has been sunk in the Vine
 yards, in Fustage, Buildings &c., will perish.

One thing, however, still affords a ray of hope.
 The equalization of the duties will bear heavily
 on all the inferior European Wine as well as
 on ours; and if the Farmers and Merchants
 can improve the Quality of Cape Wine gene
 rally, so as even to approach some samples we
 have lately seen, the impending danger may yet
 be met.—*This is our only ground of hope.*
 In the meantime the Expenditure of
 the Colonial Government must be reduced.

tem deliberately surveyed, fitter subjects for retrenchment might no doubt be found, and taxes whose abolition would bring more relief; our great object has been to show the public how the correction of specific cases of extravagance or profusion may be made to contribute to their relief from specific burdens; and in this way even the smallest savings may be connected with a useful purpose. For instance, the tax on pamphlets would be counterbalanced by so small a saving as 1,000*l.*, for it yielded only 983*l.* last year; a saving of 1,400*l.* would cover the duty on foreign prints; and 11,000*l.* that on foreign books. These two last duties produce only a dribble to the government, and occasion much annoyance to foreigners coming to settle in England, and to Englishmen returning home with libraries after a residence abroad.

Sir HENRY PARNELL calculates that the following retrenchments might be made in the expenditure of the country:—On Linen Bounties, 200,000*l.*; on Bounties of Fisheries, 90,000*l.*; and Bounties on Sugar, 100,000*l.* These Bounties not only do no good, but are productive of mischief, by directing the employment of capital in these not advantageous modes. The expenditure for the colony first established at Sierra Leone has failed in its object, cost 350,000*l.*, and occasioned great loss of life. Is it better that that color should be kept up? The uncertain protection of the Blacks, (an object worth the expenditure, if attainable) or that a tax which impedes the civilization of the Whites should be remitted? The other savings which he enumerates are, on the management of the Debt, 270,000*l.*; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 100,000*l.*; Irish Miscellaneous Services, 150,000*l.*; Collection of Revenue, 650,000*l.*; Military and Naval Expenditure, 2,000,000*l.*; Conversion of Perpetual Annuities, 2,000,000*l.*—making altogether, 5,910,000*l.* Besides which he suggests, that in the management of the expenditure, and of the civil government several hundred thousand pounds might be saved; and by the reform of the Colonial system, at least one third of the present expense might be diminished. In a former Number of the *Examiner* we proved, with regard to Hobart's Town, that this country was made to pay 120,000*l.* a-year for the misgovernment of a colony of 20,000 persons. The emancipation of that one discontented colony would contribute to its moral and political prosperity; whilst it would enable the Chancellor to dispense with the tax, which he proposes on locomotion and interchange, in the shape of a tax on passengers' team-boats.

ABSTRACT OF LORD HOWICK'S BILL TO FACILITATE EMIGRATION.

His Majesty is empowered to appoint three Commissioners for the purposes of the Bill, who are to be attended by a Secretary and two Clerks, to receive for their instructions from one of the principal Secretaries of State, to whom they are to report their proceedings twice a year, and whose reports are to be laid before Parliament. Any person assessed to the poor-rates of a parish, or who is assessed to the Overseer of that parish for convening a Vestry Meeting, may apply to the Commissioners to contract for the voluntary emigration of persons chargeable to the rate of such parish. And the Overseer shall convene such meeting in the mode prescribed by the Act. At the meeting, the question proposed in the requisition shall pass in the affirmative if two-thirds of the persons present shall vote in its favour; or if any person or persons shall vote in favour thereof who may be assessed either singly or together, on account of the Poor Rates, in a sum exceeding one moiety of the whole of such assessment. A minute of the proceedings of the Vestry shall be sent to a Justice of the Peace for the district where the parish is situate, and such Justice shall countersign the proceedings, and transmit them to the Commissioners. The Commissioners may then contract with the Overseer of the Parish for the removal to his Majesty's possessions abroad of any persons in such Parish willing to emigrate. The contract shall be signed by the Secretary to the Commission, some of the Overseers, and such of the persons willing to be removed as are of the age of twelve, or upwards; which last are to sign in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, who is to satisfy himself that the contract is understood and voluntarily signed. The Commissioners have power to contract with private individuals for the removal of persons desirous to emigrate without parochial aid. The Commissioners of the Treasury may take necessary measures for executing such contracts, and, in the first instance, the expenses may be defrayed out of the monies to be advanced by Parliament. His Majesty in Council may make all necessary subordinate regulations, which must be laid before Parliament, and which are to be observed under a penalty of 10*l.* or one month's imprisonment. Rates are to be levied in parishes for the repayment, to the Commissioners of the Treasury, of the advances made by them, the annual levy of which rates shall not be less than a tenth of the sum advanced. All emigrants so removed are to lose settlements and claims to parochial relief; and if any person refuses to perform the contract by not embarking in any ship provided for the purpose, he shall lose his settlement. Two Justices may determine, subject to appeal to Quarter Sessions, whether the cause of refusal was reasonable or not;

and whether the person has lost his settlement, or become incapable of acquiring one. The powers of the Commissioners are to continue for five years.

POLAND.

Consequences of the Partition.—Causes of the Present Insurrection.

(From the *New Monthly Magazine* for March, 1831.) In a former number we gave an authentic history of the secret as well as barefaced intrigues and acts of violence which ultimately led to the partition of Poland. Enough, we presume, was said to show that whether the motives which led to that political catastrophe were morally considered, or viewed in their influence on the social order established in Europe, nothing could tend in the remotest degree to their justification.

Within the last four or five centuries, the progress of civilization had gradually led nations to a tacit deference for each other's rights and independence; and formal compacts were in later times thought of to define and consecrate the laws by which Governments were to regulate their relations with one another. The observance of similar engagements was universally acknowledged to be as essential to the security and well-being of States, as the laws against piracy and highway robbery were for that of individuals. Catherine II. was the first European sovereign who took upon herself to violate the sacred duties prescribed by civilization, when, in the midst of profound peace, and without any just cause or grievance, she called on the Poles to give up to her their liberties, and forced her will. Others hastened to divide the spoil which she in a manner not unlike the rush of highway assassins was called by the whistle of their leader to help in the division. History affords instances of invasions, conquests, and subversions between people who had regularly gone to war with each other; but a political crime so deliberately conceived and treacherously executed as the partition of Poland has no precedent in its pages. The necessary consequences of that act have been a destruction of confidence between Governments, and the assumption of a right to de-throne Sovereigns whenever their more powerful neighbours might take a fancy to their territories. All moral engagements between them were broken, and it was proclaimed to the world that duty, friendship, confidence, and treaties were nothing between Sovereigns. All ties between crowned heads ceased to be considered sacred, and a kind of signal for the anarchy of Kings was given. And yet the very three great powers which gave this example, presumed to find fault with the right assumed by the French to prescribe limits to the authority of their own Sovereign! They resolved to revenge the King of France, and probably would have done so in the same kind way in which they had undertaken to protect the rights of the Poles against themselves, had they not discovered somewhat to their cost that there they had to deal with a people who had the means of dispensing with their interference. In the same spirit did Russia pick up a quarrel with the Turks, and foment sedition among the Swedes. The first step once taken in this subversive system, nothing appeared capable of stopping its progress, and the Kings of Europe who had remained passive spectators of the original act of iniquity, soon began to perceive that dishonour and destruction threatened them all.

Muscovy, which did not figure in the original formation of the present European Governments, became one of the most preponderating among them by the overthrow of Poland. That country, together with Sweden and Turkey, had formed a barrier between Russia and civilized Europe, which it was the interest of all to keep up. But each of those States was attacked in succession, and with an obstinacy which their respective means could not resist when unassisted by others. The Turks have always, indeed, maintained the struggle with a courage worthy of a happier result. From their efforts, however, nothing but brute force could be expected. But Sweden might have done a great deal more, had Gustavus Adolphus or Charles XII. established a hereditary monarchy: with a suitable Constitution in Poland, that country would have been made the chief bulwark of civilization against the attacks of Russian barbarism, in the same manner as Malta had long served to shield Christianity against Mahometan aggression.

To the Russians, the partition of Poland was equivalent to an entire conquest, for all they aimed at was a direct contact with the central parts of Europe. On the side of the Baltic, the possession of Riga, Mittau, Courland, and Livonia cut off Sweden from all direct communication with the Continent, and destroyed all the important influence of that power. On the side of the Mediterranean, the possession of the Crimea, Podolia, and free passage of the Dardanelles, afforded immense facilities towards the ultimate conquest of Constantinople, and the Peloponnesus. The immediate vicinity of Prussia and of Austria supplied abundant pretext for interference with the affairs of Germany. Thus the long chain of nations which held the Muscovite barbarians within their arid deserts as securely as ever the wall of China could have confined the Tartars to theirs, gradually became as obsolete as the latter.

It is hardly necessary to attempt to show the different influence of a conquest achieved in Europe by Russians, and one made by a civilized State. To be overrun by the masses of barbarous hordes, scattered over the wilds of Muscovy, would be a misfortune for civilization. To be overrun by the masses of barbarous hordes, scattered over the wilds of Muscovy, would be a misfortune for civilization.

tion, which no irruption from Scythians, Goths, and Tartars, has ever equalled. Political rights, liberal institutions, sciences, arts, commerce, and every thing which tends to the glory and prosperity of nations and the happiness of the civilized portions of mankind, would soon have given way under the oppressive yoke imposed by an innumerable race of savages. If we remember that one-third of the globe is already covered by them, that they inhabit an empire without limits, whose real weakness and strength have not been properly ascertained to the present day, we are bound to acknowledge that apprehension from such a quarter is far from being groundless.

Alexander foresaw at the Congress of Vienna the risk he might be made to incur of foregoing the immense advantages that Russia had gained through the prostration of Poland. He therefore determined to anticipate discussion by abundant manifestations of solicitude for that country's political regeneration and future condition, and by the proposal of a plan which should give to some parts of Poland the semblance of national independence, without the least shaking the hold till then maintained by Russia over that unfortunate country. It was, of course, on condition that the throne of the revived kingdom should be maintained hereditary in his race alone that the boon was to be granted; and in order to impose on the Poles a belief in the sincerity and disinterestedness of his intentions, he proposed the establishment of a Constitution which he himself drew up, who declared himself the champion of liberty when his end was likely to be secured by such a course. He became the chief support of the despots on the day when we say, was

tution to the Poles. that they should enjoy freedom. have added a N. B. to this effect—"All this conceded, provided my will and that of my delegates be always paramount," for such, in fact, was the purport of the Jesuitical *arrière pensée* with which he qualified his formal recognition of the engagements entered into with the Poles, upon the principle of the reserve have that unfortunate people been ruled ever since. A few of the outward forms prescribed by the Constitution have been from time to time observed with the view of keeping up the delusion imposed by that document; but its more essential provisions have been rendered nugatory. This system, which was adopted from the very moment when the Constitution was promulgated, was more particularly acted upon since the choice made of the Grand Duke Constantine to fill the duties of the King's representative. That man was born and bred a despot of the most arbitrary and unbending school. His notions of subordination and blind submission to military authority are the most exaggerated that any man has entertained in Europe for centuries past, his father perhaps alone excepted. His horror of political rights and constitutions is as extreme as the incapacity of his intellect to comprehend them. The man who never could understand how it was possible for a people *en fracs* to presume to resist the ordinances of a bigoted and besotted old King, and to oppose a successful resistance to the military means employed to enforce them, surely never dreamt that the Poles under him should be governed on any principles in the least at variance with his own arbitrary will. A series of violations of the Constitution were the necessary and probably intended effects of the selection of such a man to preside over the Government of Poland. Arbitrary acts, of a nature almost incredible, were daily exercised, as if no limits had ever been prescribed to the official character with which he was invested; and, as in Russia, his capacity of Grand Duke alone always appeared to him to comprise the attributes of absolute power. Constantine had sense enough to relinquish a throne from which he foresaw that the natural ferocity of his disposition must soon cause his expulsion; but with an inconsistency of intellect which is hardly accountable, he was unable to perceive that the burthen of his presence was likely to prove still heavier over a people who were not taught to look upon it either as the consequence of a legitimate order of succession, or of a free choice. Among the innumerable specimens of Constantine's mode of ruling Poland with which we have been supplied, we have selected two cases, the particulars of which are likely to appear interesting to our readers, at the same time that they will serve to show that despotism of character; we shall give them as nearly as possible in the narrator's own words, merely premising that he holds a rank and character which induce us to place the most implicit reliance on his authority.

"During one of those fine evenings of the month of June, which in some of the northern parts of Europe indemnify the inhabitants for the excessive length of the winter nights, I was returning from the villa of the Princess Sapiega, situated at a few leagues distance from Warsaw, where I had spent the day. I was so absorbed with the thoughts of some interesting occurrences to which I had been a witness, that I left my horse to guide himself entirely by his own instinct, and I did not awaken from my reverie until I found myself suddenly before the portal of the great burial ground of Warsaw, situated a good deal beyond the gate by which it was my intention to enter. A bright moonlight enabled me to perceive at some distance a private carriage, drawn up close to the wall of the enclosure, and apparently waiting for some one within. I

could not help being struck with the stance at such an hour, and suffering anxiety to get the better of the desire to retrace steps, I tied the reins of my horse to the branch of a neighbouring tree, and proceeded in search of this midnight visitor of the dead. After wading some time through the labyrinth of monuments of departed grandeur, I came to a kind of tumulus, before which a woman, in a kneeling posture, was apparently performing some earnest act of devotion. She hastily rose on my sudden appearance, but, before she had time to conceal her face under the ample folds of a long black veil, which had been thrown over her shoulders, I recognized the beautiful Countess K., whom I had frequently met at the house of one of her relations. It then occurred to my recollection, that when about to be introduced to the Countess, my introducer cautioned me against ever mentioning, in her presence, the name of Colonel S., with whom I had been formerly acquainted, and who, I well knew, had been an intimate friend of her late husband. I had forgotten to inquire into the motive of this caution, but not doubting now that it was connected with the object of this visit, I followed the Countess, I sympathized with her grief, and

Spent some time in conversation with her. When she died. When she died, he addressed a letter to me, in which he expressed the affectionate attentions paid to the Colonel during his sickness, and expressed a strong wish that I should look upon him as my future protector and friend; and, in fact, consent to become his wife. The Colonel returned to Warsaw some months after I had become a widow. Deeply as I felt the loss of my husband, I could not help thinking of his last wishes respecting his friend. You know how many of those qualities the Colonel possessed which make a favourable impression on our sex; compliance was, therefore, prompted by inclination as well as duty. An attachment soon took place between us; but the Colonel, from a feeling of delicacy which my repeated entreaties could not overcome, deferred becoming my husband until he had attained the rank of a general officer in the army, which my late husband had long held. He was entitled to speedy promotion, and he had reason every day to expect that it should take place. The Grand Duke Constantine had always appeared his friend, and, under such patronage, the road to military honours seemed to be opened to him. But his fine figure, his well known military merit, and the renown which his cavalry regiment had acquired for the accuracy of its manoeuvres, had latterly disposed the Grand Duke in a very different manner towards him. Envy and hatred replaced every impulse in his favour, for Constantine can never retain a kindly feeling for those whom he suspects of being looked upon as in any respect better than himself. A change in his manner towards the Colonel soon became apparent. Frequently he would reprove him for entertaining political sentiments which he denounced as incompatible with military subordination; and, in a short time, sought every possible opportunity to humiliate him. One day, when the Grand Duke was on parade, surrounded by a numerous retinue of general and other officers, he espied the Colonel at a distance, and perceiving that his uniform coat (owing to the heat) was unbuttoned, he called him up, and in that rough tone which is peculiar to him when in anger, Constantine asked the Colonel how he had dared to appear in his presence in dishabille. The Colonel observed, that not being strictly on duty, and feeling much oppressed by the heat, he did not think there would have been any risk that he should be called to account because his coat was not entirely buttoned up to his neck. This answer raised the Grand Duke's anger to its highest pitch. He applied a violent blow to the Colonel's face, and ordered him to prison. To submit to such a degrading outrage was more than any man of the Colonel's fine feelings and high station in society could endure. On the following day I received this note from him, "taking a slip of paper from her bosom, which I always carry about me. Hear its contents: 'I have been dishonoured in the eyes of the whole army, and therefore, am no longer worthy to be yours. When you receive this I shall have ceased to exist.'"

Constantine's rigorous exactness about a conformity with his whimsical regulations on the mode of wearing regimentals, are among the peculiarities of his overbearing temper. He has frequently sent officers in arrest for the offence of leaving a single button out of its hole. At the theatre of St. Petersburg, his principal occupation was to spy the officers of his own regiment of Hussars; and if, through the means of his glass he thought he perceived in some remote corner any one of them who was not bound up at all points in the strictest conformity with his latest regulations, and side-decap was instantly dispatched to the offender, with orders to place him immediately under arrest. The extreme littleness of mind implied by this petty mode of harassing and tormenting those around him, Constantine evidently inherited from his father. Paul's ridiculous regulation about the dress and deportment of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg are not perhaps forgotten.

own hand shall give me death, that in that one day become that of a regicide. I frequently come to give vent to my grief, and I am obliged to choose an hour at which it is least likely that I should meet with interruption, and with that annoyance by which its tyrannical author would pretend to dry up my tears."

I walked slowly with the Countess to her carriage into which I handed her, after giving her my word that I should say nothing of my rencontre with her during my stay in Warsaw.

Not many days after, I went to spend a week at the seat of my friend the Count Stanislaus Pototzky. One morning, as I was sitting with him on a rustic seat formed round a magnificent cluster of poplars, which had often shaded the late King of France, Louis XVIII. when in exile, we were conversing on the prospects of Poland, under the existing mode in which its government was conducted. "If," said the Count, "the Emperor Alexander had not imposed his brother Constantine upon us as representative, I dare say his intentions would have been very different."

He said this in a very different spirit from the malicious promise which he had made me in a very different spirit. He said this in a very different spirit from the malicious promise which he had made me in a very different spirit. He said this in a very different spirit from the malicious promise which he had made me in a very different spirit.

He said this in a very different spirit from the malicious promise which he had made me in a very different spirit. He said this in a very different spirit from the malicious promise which he had made me in a very different spirit. He said this in a very different spirit from the malicious promise which he had made me in a very different spirit. He said this in a very different spirit from the malicious promise which he had made me in a very different spirit.

"Count—, who was Colonel of the regiment to which Welipolsky belonged, and who was also related to him, felt so indignant at the outrageous proceeding of the Grand Duke, that he waited on him to remonstrate against it, and ask him in what manner he intended to atone for the injury inflicted on the family of the murdered youth, through the violation of all military laws and the national rights of the Poles. Constantine replied in his usual arrogant manner, and a discussion arose in which the Count attempted to vindicate his country's rights by pointing at its laws. To talk of national rights to Constantine is to appear to him guilty of high treason. The Count was sent to prison, and that he might remain in safer custody, he was given in charge to the military governor of Warsaw, and old thorough-bred Muscovite general, who was as unbending in the execution of his master's commands as ever paddle was to the irresistible power of a hundred horse steam-engine. There was a stone warehouse in a remote part of the Court adjoining the house of the governor, in which he locked up his prisoner; its windows, though only two feet from the ground, were secured by strong iron bars, and the old general was sure that every thing was safe when, previously to withdrawing to rest, he visited his prisoner, and then locked the door himself. The keys he took with him and placed them under his pillow for the night. It happened that in the very house of the governor there was a French young lady, living as a sort of companion and instructress to his daughters, and whose superior attractions had very often received the homage of the handsome Colonel, now a prisoner under the same roof which sheltered her. His actual situation very naturally inspired her with a great interest in his behalf, and, as they could occasionally see and speak to each other, an attachment was soon formed, which became strong on each side. A regular correspondence was established between them; and it was ultimately understood, that if the Colonel should be able to come out for a short time only, he would lead her to the altar. In order to hasten so wished-for an event, the young lady admitted one of the general's daughters into the secrets of her amours; and prevailed on her to grant her assistance. The general was in the habit of going to bed at an early hour, and all his

children came to his bed-side to wish him a good night. It was arranged that, on one of these occasions, the governess's confidante should so contrive as to take the key from under the pillow. The prisoner was thus released on his parole of returning again in an hour, a priest was sent for at the house of a friend, the marriage was actually solemnized, the parties returned to their abode, and the key of the prison was deposited by the trusty confidante under her father's pillow before he awoke.

"You would hardly believe that the very next day the Grand Duke was minutely informed of all that had taken place. His rage knew no bounds; when, according to daily practice, the Governor waited on him to receive his commands, he did receive something, but, on this occasion, it was a severe caning administered by the Grand Duke's imperial hands! The Colonel was, under a strong escort, sent to the fortress of Zamosk, and his unfortunate bride was turned adrift by the irritated governor. My wife, who had often seen her and had conceived a great regard for her, induced her to come and stay with us, and offered her the use of the pavilion you see for any length of time she might feel disposed to be our neighbour. Some days ago she received the news of her father's death. He was the French ex-director Neuchateau, living in exile from France since the second restoration of the Bourbons. He left some property to which his daughter was sole heir; but, to obtain the enjoyment of it, her husband required a power of attorney was required her to petition the Emperor to visit him, and the draft of the petition and the prayer were sent to him to present it. After waiting some time in his antichamber, the Grand Duke brought her himself a sealed letter, addressed to the governor of the fortress of Zamosk, which the poor woman supposed to contain the order petitioned for. Three days after she had proceeded on the journey she came back to us in a frame of mind bordering on distraction. It was with the utmost difficulty we could obtain from her some account of what had happened. The Grand Duke's letter, of which she had been made the bearer, contained an order to put her husband in irons!

"Such, Sir, are the effects of unlimited power in tyrannical hands. The reigns of Tiberius and Nero never exceeded in oppression that which now effects our country. When ungovernable passion has usurped the place of justice and defined authority, its influence must soon be felt. But the Poles never intended to become any body's slaves; and as no appeal against the oppressive system by which our rights have been superseded has any chance of being listened to, recourse must at last be had to means whereof we may for ever be delivered from our oppressors."

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PROVOCATION, OR NO PROVOCATION?

A Hibernian, with a pole as red as the Red Lion at Brentford, and rendered still more red by a copious discharge of blood, which oozed through a dirty rag tied over a recent wound on his clasp, applied at Bow-street, at the beginning of the week, for a warrant, when the following dialogue took place:—

Magistrate: "Well, Pat (for his countenance operated as a sort of a finger-post, pointing to the road from whence he came); what do you want?"—I'd be wanting a warrant, please your Honor."

"Against whom?"—"Agin Barney O'Leary, please your Reverence."

"For what?"—"For murder, your Grace."

"For murder! Whom did he murder?"—"D—il a crature but myself, your Worship's honor."

"And has he murdered you?"—"By my soul he has—bad luck to him! He's cut a hole in my head big enough to bury a cat."

"He hasn't killed you outright I see."

"It's not his fault that he hasn't your Honor, for he intimated it, and n—ing s—er."

"I suppose an assault-warrant will suit your purpose?"—"Your Honor knows best, and I'll take what I can get."

"When did he assault you?"—"Last night that ever was your Reverence."

"Did he hit you with a stick?"—"Fore God, he did, your Honor, but with a poker."

"A poker!—that's a dangerous weapon!"—"Divil a doubt of it."

"Where were you?"—"Where was I? Why in bed, to be sure."

"Were you asleep or awake?"—"As sound as a roach, your Honor."

"And what provocation had you given him?"—"Devil a provocation at all, your Honor; how could I when I was dead asleep?"

"What! do you mean to say he came to your bedside, and struck you in this dreadful way without the slightest provocation?"—"It's truth what you say, your Honor; barring he came to his own bedside instead of mine."

"His own bedside! Were you in his bed?"—"Faith, you just guessed it, your Honor."

"And what brought you there?"—"That's more than I can tell, your Honor; barring the liquor that was in me."

"And was this all you did to provoke his anger?"—"Devil a thing else."

"Was there any other person present?"—"Not a crature, independent of his wife what was in bed wid me, your Honor."

"His wife! Were you in bed with his wife?"—"Of course I was."

"Of course you were! and don't you think you deserved what you got?"—"Is it me?"

"Yes, you."—"Sure it was all a mistake, I thought 'twas my own wife, your Honor."

"That may be; and I hope you committed no other mistake. You must be more careful in future; but I think, under the circumstances, you must be content with what you have got, for I cannot grant a warrant."—"Thank your Honor; but when he hits me agin, it won't be for nothing!" [Exit Pat, shrugging his shoulders, and evidently disappointed.]—*Bell's Life in London, Jan. 30.*

THE COSSACK TO HIS HORSE.

IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH OF DE BERANGER.
Viens, mon coursier, noble ami du Cosaque &c.
Thou steed, the Cossack's noble friend,
Bound to the trumpet of the North!

Once more the winds their pinions lend
To that wild war-note issuing forth—
Come, cool thy seething flanks again
In the red streams of rebel Seime!
Snort, my proud courser! for we go
To trample Kings and Nations low.
Thou fret'st not silver with thy foam,
Gold decks not now thy saddle-bow;
But where our legions make their home,
Ours are the treasures of the foe!
And thou, ere long, shalt find a stall
In arched dome of royal hall.
Kings, Prelates, Nobles, fiercely pressed,
By vassals struggling to be free,
Have cried, Approach, thou Tartar guest!
To reign o'er them, we'll crouch to thee—
I seize my lance, and cross and crown,
Before that symbol bow them down.

A giant phantom met my view,
With bloodshot eye and regal vest:
He cried—My reign begins anew!
And shook his war-axe o'er the West.
King of the Huns! our tribes in thee spirit.
Thine ancient realm, clouds, that fly
Beneath thy pride o'erwhelm'd shall lie,
Whose towers and temples, laws and rites:
For where the Cossack's hoof hath gone,
The desert's peace must reign alone.
Oh, my proud courser! for we go
To trample Kings and Nations low.

MISCELLANEA.

A Flood of Porter.—On Wednesday evening a large porter vat, containing about 380 barrels of the best brown stout, burst on the premises of Messrs. Mottram, in Brewery-street Salford (Manchester.) The liquid rushed out with such force as to carry before it a portion of a wall, under which it nearly buried a man and horse, which were at the outside. Another man, who was in the same room in which the vat stood, was carried into the yard by the flood. The beer overflowed a pond, and was for a few minutes two feet deep in the cellar of a cottage. All sort of vessels were in requisition for carrying off the precious liquid from the pond. Among other comers was a sow, which was seen in the course of the day staggering off in a state of disgusting inebriety. The loss from the accident, we regret to state, is estimated at from 700l. to 1,000l.

Nobility.—The extract from Dr. Paris's work mentions "Stultz, the tailor," as having become a baron by the purchase of land in Germany. The truth is, that Mr. Stultz is neither a baron by creation nor by tenure; and it is, generally believed in the higher circles that, had he been ambitious of aristocratic distinction, he might have had the extinct English barony of Capel revived in his person. I do not assert that the offer was formally made, but I know that a certain Swiss in high English pay did sound the gentleman in question, and probably suggested conditions ill suited to his honourable principles—which accounts for the failure of the negotiation. Another mistake, and a very common one with us, is, that by acquiring land in France or Germany, the title of nobility belonging to the fief or to its previous possessor goes with it, or ever did so.

Being on the subject of foreign nobility, allow me to point out a strange anomaly that has obtained in England. In Germany, France, and Sweden, for example, a lady of noble birth, who marries a man not of that caste, at once loses all title and distinction, and becomes simple Madam Schmidt or Madam Schneider; but in England, where foreign nobility is not legally recognised, a Captain Smith or a Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, who has married a countess or baroness abroad announces his wife by the title she had lost in her own country! Englishwomen of late years have been frequently guilty of (and almost as frequently punished for) a worse practice, to gratify the passion for title—I mean the sinfully giving away of their pretty faces and handsome fortunes in marriage, in order to become *marchesas, comtesses, &c.* An old Irish gentleman, in allusion to this anti-national propensity, assured me, with tears in his eyes, that he had witnessed twenty-six instances of it, and that the united fortunes of the brides (£10,000 being the minimum in any case) might be computed at half a million sterling—all lost to the country, and gone or going for the most part to the gaming table, old debts, and opera dancers.

Suspension of Animal Life while Organic Life Remains.—In the second of this present course of lectures on physiology, given at the London University, Dr. Southwood Smith, after having explained the interesting distinction between animal and organic life, observed that animal life may be wholly suspended, or may absolutely die, while the organic life may continue to exist in almost unimpaired vigour. Apoplexy, said he, may suddenly reduce to the most drivelling fatuity the most exalted intellect, and render powerless muscles of the most gigantic strength. And catalepsy, that extraordinary disease, in which the senses are abolished, the intellectual faculties suspended, the power of

voluntary motion destroyed, while the body remains immovably fixed in whatever attitude it may happen to be at the moment of attack, illustrates in a still more striking manner the utter abolition of animal life while the heart beats, and the blood circulates, and the respiration goes on, and secretion, and excretion, and the entire circle of the organic functions continue with their usual regularity, though not, indeed, with their usual vigour. My patient, says Dr. Jebb, in giving an account of a young lady who was the subject of this singular disorder, was seized with an attack just as I was announced. At that moment she was employed in netting: she was in the act of passing the needle through the mesh: in that position she became immovably rigid, exhibiting, in a very pleasing form, a figure of death-like sleep beyond the power of art to imitate, or the imagination to conceive. Her forehead was serene; her features perfectly composed. The paleness of her colour, and her breathing, which at a distance was scarcely perceptible, operated in rendering the similitude to marble more exact and striking. The position of her arms, hands, and arms, was adorned with dignity, but preserved every form of flexure they were in; nor was the muscles of the neck exempted from this law, her head maintaining every situation in which the hand could place it, only as her limbs. In this case, all the senses were locked in death-like sleep, and the patient was as insensible as she was motionless. But sometimes the abolition of the animal life is only partial, sensibility being destroyed while contractility remains, in the power of motion being lost while sensation is unaffected. An example of this kind is one record in which a female lay in the complete possession of her intellectual faculties, but deprived of the power of moving a muscle of the body. She was in the distressing condition of finding herself given up by her attendants as dead: she was laid out; her toes were bound together; her chin was tied up; she heard the arrangements for her funeral discussed—and yet she was unable to make the slightest sign that she was still in the possession of sense, feeling, and life.

Court Ceremony.—(From a Correspondent of the Examiner.)—One should have expected, from the profession and character of the present Sovereign, that some at least of the more absurd court ceremonies would at this time have been discontinued by him; but it seems that they are still in constant practice. We are informed that, even Brighton, when his Majesty has company, on every occasion of his rising from his seat each person rises also; and as the King is like most sailors, rather restless, down exhibition is at times not a rare occurrence. His Majesty, we are also told, really takes a nap in his chair after His page, who brings him in a cup of coffee, at a stated time, after this measure frequently finds his royal master asleep; such is the etiquette, that if the ill-doer prolongs his nap for an hour even, the page must stand before him with the courtly courtesy of an attendant, an emigrant French writer has commented with much force: "This kind of ceremony (he observes) is for the most part no better than a form of vanity: but yet, through littleness of soul and the depravation of mind and manners so very general among men, it has usurped such a power, that a great many people are possessed with an opinion that wisdom consists in a nice observance of it. Under this notion, they tamely come to the yoke and list themselves its most willing slaves, inasmuch that their health and convenience shall suffer and be lost, business be disappointed, liberty be sold or given up, conscience violated, God and religion be neglected, rather than they will suffer themselves to offend against one of the least and nicest punctilios. This is manifestly the case with formal courtiers and others: this mint, and amuse and cummies, are punctually paid, when the weightier matters of the land are past over, and the idol Ceremony set up in the place, to the infinite prejudice of downright honesty and sincere friendship." People talk of the necessity of maintaining the respect due to authority; but to be really respected, authority must first show that it merits respect. Pomp, and extravagance, and idle ceremony, will not produce it. Cincinnatus and Cato, Jefferson and Washington, without any of these superficial helps, were we suspect, quite as respectable, and as much respected, as George the Fourth, or William the Third. The age for courtly ceremony, both in France and England, has happily passed away; and that monarch who first sets an example of common sense in this respect will win the general applause.

CLERICAL COMPLIMENT GERMANY.—The marriage ceremony was just concluded, and the rev. priest enjoined the bride and bridegroom to think solemnly of the engagement they had contracted. "It is true," he added, "that few marriages promise more substantial happiness than yours. Men commonly are influenced on such occasions by either beauty, wealth, or youth—things in their essence vain and frivolous; but he whom you have now taken as a husband was evidently unbiassed by any of those considerations, and [Here the bride, overcome by the flattery, fainted, and was carried out.]

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by SHREEVE & CO. at the Courier Press, No. 7, Bell-lane, where all communications addressed to the Editor, will be received.

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Constantinopolitan press
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d eighty-nine quarto
red and fifty clauses,
illustrations of tactics;
been compiled from
French sources, whilst, singularly
enough, from the absence of any mention
of war, or active service, it would seem intended
as a manual to be used only in times of
peace. It prescribes the duties required from
officers and common soldiers, when in bar-
racks, on guard, or on occasions of public
solemnities and military exercise; and lays
down regulations for the domestic adminis-
tration of the army, the conduct of the fi-
nancial department and wagon-train, the
grades of the officers and their relationship
to each other, &c. We should hold our-
selves excused for passing the *proemium sub
silentio*, were it not for the exuberant gran-
diosity of style in which it dwells upon the
titular pre-eminence of Mahmud himself,
whom it salutes as "The Padishah, refuge
of the world;"—"the shadow of God, de-
fender of the true faith, extinguisher of
darkness, imps of darkness, and fools that
have no god: the sun of the realms of do-
minion, the full moon of the zenith, glory,
and fortune, the apple of the world's eye,
and the spirit of the body of human kind,"
—"He, at whom the reason of nations
stands amazed, and at whose presence the people
of all lands raise their voice on high;"—"the shad-
dy tent of security beneath which nations recline,
source of peace, the sons of Adam; first cause
of the orders of the globe; he and none other
the Sultan, son of Sultans, imperial militant in
the sacred warfare, Mahmud the just," &c.
This inimitable type of courtly fustian precedes
the inculcation of the principles of general or-
der, religious service, and social subordination,
which constitutes the first clause; the second
determines the military grades under the new
organization which ascend in regular succession
from the *Nefer* or common soldier, to the *On-
bashi* or corporal, the *Tschaush* or ensign, the
Bashtschaush or superior ensign, the *Mulasimi
sani* or second lieutenant, the *Mulasimi ewwel*
or first lieutenant, the *Jusbashi* or captain of a
hundred men, the *Ssol Kol-agasi* or second ma-
jor; the *Ssagh Kol-agasi*, or first major; the
Binbashi, or colonel; the *Kaimakam*, or lieu-
tenant-general; and the *Mir-alia*, prince of the
troops, or general. The succession of military
appointments, under the new system, here takes
up the grades peculiar to the ancient organiza-
tion of the Ottoman force; for next come, in
due order of precedence, the *Sandshak-beg*, or
prince of the standard; *Mirimir* or *Beglerbeg*,
or prince of princes; the *Wesir* in ordinary,
and at the apex of all these military-functiona-
ries, stands the *Serasker*, or commander-in-
chief. An *Alai-Emini*, or accountant, is assign-
ed to each company or *Buluk*, (synonymous
with the Russian *pluk*); each company is com-
posed of sixty-two rank and file, inclusive
of the piper and trumpeter, and has, be-
sides, four second ensigns, one first ensign,
an accountant, two lieutenants, and a captain.

Friday is the day of muster, or, if it be
omitted, must be employed by the officers,
in waiting upon the general. We have not
space to dwell on the clauses which regulate
the medical department, the castigatory pe-
nalties, and the barrack system, excepting
in so far as to notice that it is ordered that
against the guard-house of every barrack
a ticket shall be affixed, which shall designate
the residence of the regimental physician and
his assistant, together with the hour when he
is to be found at home.

The various prescriptions for the use of the
trumpet, are amusingly precise. It is to
sound at sunrise for prayers and barrack
cleansing; an hour afterwards, for the officers
to send in their reports, and the subalterns
to muster; half-an-hour subsequently, for the
trumpeters to assemble; two hours after sun-set,
for the soldiers to come together; an hour
after this, for relieving the ensign on service
at the guard house; ninety minutes before noon,
for eating soup; thirty minutes afterwards, for
the general muster; half-an-hour before noon,
for assembling the guard, or *Karaghul* (patrol-
ling parties). At noon the trumpet is to sound
to prayers, and, in the afternoon, to the *Ikindi*,
(= prayer between noon and sun-set); an hour
before the going down of the sun, to the even-
ing meal of soup; before evening prayers, to
call the trumpeters together; two hours after
sun-set, for evening prayers; and so soon as
they are ended, for mustering the soldiery,
immediately after which fire and lights must be
extinguished. In short every point respecting
the internal discipline of the troops is the subject
of minute regulation, whether it concern their
accoutrements, officers' public deportment,
clothing, washing, food, guards, rounds, exer-
cises, (which are to be held daily, from April
to September, with exception of Tuesdays and
Fridays), the acquirements exacted from the of-
ficers, the schools for the inferior officers, their
furloughs, offences and penalties, debts, law-
suits, billeting or baggage.—*Court Journal*.

TAXATION IN A PALPABLE SHAPE.

There are certain portions of the social system
which only the most dense ignorance could per-
mit to be rendered the subject of taxation.
The most prominent of these are the means for
communication of persons, things, and ideas;
since it is by the improvement of those means
that mankind has been civilized, and their
perfection is essential to the advance of civiliza-
tion. In all that we have said on the subject
of the taxes on knowledge, we have but parti-
ally indicated the moral and political evils oc-
casioned by the operation of those taxes as
obstructions to the free communication of ideas.
An adequate development of the moral and
political evils of the taxes on the means for the
communication of persons and things, i. e. roads,
vehicles, &c., could only be accomplished in
much larger space, and with much more labour,
than we have at our disposal. To enable a per-
son to comprehend some of the mischiefs oc-
casioned by the taxes of the latter description,
we might exhibit the effects of increased facili-
ties for conveyance by means of improved roads;
we might take, for instance, a map of the metro-
polis in its state fifty years ago, and compare it
with a map of the metropolis in its present
condition. We should then show how
an apparently unimportant shortening of
a road, by slightly increasing the facilities
for conveyance and locomotion, was followed by
extensive effects—the rise of new and
flourishing districts. These results
might be traced through the whole coun-
try, and in the great majority of instances it
might be shown that the moral improvement
has kept pace with the improvement of the
physical condition of the people. From the
prosperity derived from the aggregate effect of
these small conveniences, we might deduce the
mischievous consequences which must result from
the imposition of new obstructions. Whether
obstructions operate by increasing the distance,
or by adding to the time and expense of con-
veyance, the result is nearly the same. The
practical operation of these means is to bring
places and communities nearer to each other
the practice operation of tax on those means
is to produce the opposite effect. It appears
that the consequence of the reduction of
the fare or board the steam-boats from 3s.
6d. to 2s. was, that the concourse of persons
was more than doubled. It is to be inferred
therefore, that a tax of 2s. (which shall raise
the expense of the passage to 4s.) will occasion
the suppression of more than one half the traffic
and blight the growing habit, by which a
healthful and temperate recreation for the
labouring classes of the population is substi-
tuted for the sedentary and unhealthy, and
oftentimes gross, pleasures, in which the same
classes of persons, formerly indulged when
confined to the overcrowded metropolis. The
partial improvements of science had given to the
toil worn artisan and his family the means of
obtaining a glimpse of the ocean and green
fields, when an ignorant and reckless legis-
lator would sentence them to perpetual confine-
ment within the walls or rules of the metropo-
lis. Some details illustrative of the mode
in which this was proposed to be done we stated
to Lord Althorp by the deputation which
waited upon him from the town of Gravesend.
Apply these same facts to the traffic of the
whole kingdom, and some conception may be form-
ed of the aggregate mischief from the imposition
of the tax.

Most mercantile men are aware how small
a sum added to, or subtracted from the price
of a commodity, may exclude it from, or gain
it admission to, an extensive market. When
it was proposed to impose a tax of one-half
per cent. upon the transfer of stock, it was

instantly seen that the immense amount of
traffic in money, carried on for half per cent.
profit or loss, would be annihilated, and the
whole commercial community was in a paroxysm
of rage at the idea of the barbarous interposi-
tion. Yet they permit the same thing to be
done with regard to other commodities; and
when the impost on transfer is levied in the
shape of a tax on coaches, or a mileage duty
or as a tax on a marine insurance, the mischief
is disguised, and payment is made without
a murmur. The minister, it is said, now in-
tends to impose, in the indirect mode, his
tax on conveyance by steam. An able writer
in the *Westminster Review* once observed, that
John Bull might be persuaded to contribute to
the burning of his own father provided the con-
tribution were levied indirectly in the shape of
a tax on faggots.

The minister asserts that the reductions he
proposes render necessary the imposition of the
new taxes. The public in general have but an
imperfect view of the reductions which may be
made in the government expenditure; that view
scarcely extends beyond the individual cases of
the sinecurists, pensioners, which have been
presented to general attention, or the assertion
would never be tolerated. Our able contem-
porary, the *Scotsman*, some time ago en-
deavoured, in an excellent article, to make
palpable the reductions of expenditure, and
the effect corresponding, remissions of taxes,
on the conveniences of life. It states that
among other evils arising from the immen-
se magnitude of our taxation, there is this, that
it reconciles us to many individual cases of
waste and extravagance which might be re-
minded and multiplies the obstacles to retrench-
ment, both on the great scale and the small.
When a practical saving is pointed out, it is
large, the public may be zealous for it, but the
government is averse to such a sweeping change
and if it is small, it is impossible to get six
individuals to interest themselves in the matter
because no one sees how it is to produce any
sensible relief to himself or others. Besides
much molestation teaches persons to economise
their feelings as well as their time and labour.
When we have the conviction ever present in our
minds, that such an overgrown revenue system
as ours must abound in abuses, prudence dictates
that we ought not to discompose ourselves
excessively about some single grievance that is
incidentally brought forth from the mass, and
obtruded on our notice. In short, between the
immobility of government, and the apathy of
the public, a hundred economical reforms, which
are perfectly practicable, remain unaccomplish-
ed. It has often occurred to us that the be-
nefits of retrenchment might be rendered more
tangible by placing specific savings against
specific taxes, and showing the public the task
and the reward, the bane and the antidote, in
juxta-position. We shall endeavour to render,
this intelligible by a few examples. Every
body knows that there is an officer called Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland, who has 30,000*l.* per
annum for enacting the part of a state pageant
in Dublin. When the Sister-Kingdom had an
independent legislation, there was at least a
pretext or having such a functionary, but now
there is none: for, as his Lordship decides in
no matter of importance till he has received
instructions from London, it would evidently
save both time and trouble to make the parties
interested correspond directly with the Treasury.
The office, in sooth, was spared at the time
the Union to soothe the vanity of the Irish, by
keeping up the phantom of a separate govern-
ment after the substance was gone. Let us,
then, suppose the lieutenantcy abolished, the
question is, what shall we do with the money
saved? Throw it into the sinking fund? No
certainly: for who cares a pinch of snuff about
adding 30,000*l.* to a fund which may bring
relief to our grandchildren, but will bring none
to us. We should give it a different destina-
tion—we would select from the list of our taxes
some one of corresponding amount, and repeal
it. For example, if we take the tax on alman-
nacks, which yielded last year 30,718*l.*; by
abolishing this useless office we may enable
every poor man in the kingdom to get an article
which neither poor nor rich ought to want, but
which is at present beyond the reach of thou-
sands to whom it would be useful. The duty
on almanacks is 1s. 3d. each, the consequence
of which is, that one of the very smallest size
costs 2s. 6d. Repeal the tax, and we think we
might give a guarantee that the Society for the
Diffusion of Useful Knowledge would publish
one of these most necessary manuals at 4d. or
6d. Now, we ask whether it is better that
nine-tenths of the people of Britain should
want almanacks, which answer a thousand
questions as to times and tides, or that Ireland
should be deprived of a state pageant, who
has not even the merit of answering a single
question till he communicates with his masters
in London!

Our countryman, Lord Melville, by no
means a bad man, enjoys the sinecure of keep-
er of the privy seal, for which he draws 3,000*l.*
per annum. As he has another office with
a large salary, we see no hardship in depriv-
ing him of this; and, in casting our eye over
the table of the custom duties for an equivalent
we find that by this means every good house-
wife might have a sago pudding (a favourite
with Dr. Redgill) at half the present price.
We admit that sago puddings are not indis-
pensable to the happiness of "the general
gender;" but neither is Lord Melville's sine-
cure; and if the question were, whether sago
puddings should fall one-half, or his lordship
draw a salary which he does not work for, and
ought not to need, we would certainly, on the
"greatest happiness" principle, declare for the
pudding! We give this as an example how

the value of small saving may be exhibited
in a tangible shape.

In the Finance Book for last year, we
find 114,800*l.* put down as interest paid by
us on a Russian loan in Holland. Since the
northern autocrat is at this moment squeezing
large sums out of Turkey and Persia, we think
he cannot make a better use of the money than
by discharging his just debts, or at least taking
the burden of interest upon himself. If this
is an annual charge, as we suspect it is, its
abolition would enable ministers to remit near-
ly one half of the tax on sea insurance. Let
the shipping interest then, consider whether
it is better that they should get this relief, or
that our government should be generous to
one who, as many think, has been very ungen-
erous to our ancient allies, the Turks and
Persians.

In the Irish expenditure, we find 13,500*l.* put
down for "secret services in detecting treason-
able conspiracies," which, thanks to the Duke
of Wellington, are now plucked up by the roots
by one act of justice and policy. Ireland should
in future need as little of such "services," as
Scotland. Away, then, with this item; and, as
a compensation, cocoa and chocolate, valuable
as articles of medical regimen (9100*l.*), "may
come in duty free; and ginger, a healthful
condiment (4200*l.*), shall be hot in the mouth"
to many whose mouths at present it never en-
ters.

We showed some time ago, on the authority
of a Parliamentary paper, that about 400,000*l.*
per annum is consumed in Irish grants
which are either idle or pernicious, or unneces-
sarily large where useful. If the suggestions
of the committee are acted on, at least 150,000*l.*
of this will be saved. How shall we dispose
of this windfall, when it comes? We would
repeal the monstrous and impolitic tax on ad-
vertisements, which yielded 155,000*l.* last
year, and by this means enable merchants,
booksellers, tradesmen, and attorneys, to get
for one shilling what now cost them six, eight
or ten! We do not know a single impost that
is more hurtful to trade than this. The sum
of 66,000*l.* was expended last year on "volun-
teer corps," which now must be as useless to
the country as a piece of ordnance would be
to a ploughman. Strike off this item of expen-
diture, and you can afford to part with the duty
on mahogany—72,000*l.*

Another absurd charge—333,000*l.* for "dis-
embodied militia;" for this domestic army;
though out of the body for service, still enjoys
a portion of vitality as a burden on the national
purse. Get rid of three-fourths of this, and,
en revanche, let us be relieved from the vexatious
and ensnaring duties on "stamp receipts," which
yielded last year 217,000*l.*

Pray what is now the use of Heligoland, when
every port from Archangel to Cadiz is open to
us? Why not give up this rock, which costs
6,000*l.* per annum, and repeal the duty on
ashes (5,600*l.*), an article useful in so many
species of manufacture; or on tar (7,900*l.*), as
a boon to the shipping interest.

Canada, according to a statement of Mr.
Hume's in 1822, costs us about 350,000*l.* per
annum of direct expense, besides near a million
more in the shape of a bounty on its inferior
timber, to exclude the better wood of Norway!
Adding Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Ber-
muda, our possessions in that region of the
world cost us half a million or more per annum
of ordinary expenses: but when we also take in
the sums governments now squandering on canals
and military works there, the whole expense must
amount to 750,000*l.* Consult the political
economists, and they will tell you, that these
colonies are a mere incumbrance. They yield
us no real profit or advantage whatever: but
they place us in the situation of an animal
which, though it has its body ensconced in a
safe corner, foolishly seeds out tentacula to a
great distance, and thus exposes itself to in-
sults and injuries, and chances of quarrel with
parties, with whom it has no occasion to be
embroiled. Now, were these colonies "started
off," as the seamen say, the saving would enable
government to repeal the duty on fire insurance
(718,000*l.*), which is truly a tax on provident
habits. Let all those, then, who pay for insur-
ance settle the question, whether they would
rather save half their money, or have a proper
fractional share of the honour of ruling Canada?

Our colonies in the Mediterranean cost us
201,000*l.* in 1820; and Gibraltar 140,000*l.*
more. If the latter is necessary for the accom-
modation of our shipping, surely we might dis-
pense with Malta; or, if Malta is commerci-
ally desirable, then Gibraltar can have no
value—except as a trophy to solace our national
pride, and a thorn in the side of the dons. The
Ionian Islands, though not exactly a colony,
come in for half the sum of 201,000*l.*: but our
protectorship there might be made so powerful
a means of promoting the improvement of
Greece, that we grudge this less than many
other items of our colonial expenditure. We
have no doubt, however, that, by adopting
a more popular system of government, we might
greatly reduce our garrisons, and make the
Islands defray the whole cost of their defence.
Between these islands, Malta, and Gibraltar,
100,000*l.* might unquestionably be saved. Add
to this 115,000*l.* for Jamaica, 346,000*l.* for
the Windward and Leeward Islands, and 40,000*l.*
for Sierra Leone (we spare India, the Cape, the
Mauritius, and New Holland), and we have
a round sum of 600,000*l.*, which would enable
government to part with the whole of the
duties on glass (577,000*l.*), or the duty on
candles, conjoined with those on barilla, and
olive oil, both articles used in our manufac-
tories.

Our readers will understand that the cases we
have alluded to are suggested chiefly for the
purpose of illustration. Were our financial sys-